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St.Lawrence Deep Waterway
International Rapids Section.
Reports submitted to the
President of the United States
of America and the Prime
Minister of Canada, by the
Canadian Temporary Great LakesSt.Lawrence Basin Committee
and the United States St.Lawrence Advisory Committee.



ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY 41574
INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION

Government Publications

REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, BY THE CANADIAN TEMPORARY GREAT LAKES - ST. LAWRENCE BASIN COMMITTEE AND THE UNITED STATES ST. LAWRENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

- 1. JOINT REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEES.
- 2. ENGINEERING REPORT TRANSMITTED BY THE COMMITTEES.
- 3. DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST.

OTTAWA, CANADA, JANUARY 3, 1941



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941



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ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION

REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, BY THE CANADIAN TEMPORARY GREAT LAKES - ST. LAWRENCE BASIN COMMITTEE AND THE UNITED STATES ST. LAWRENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

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1. JOINT REPORT

To: THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

The Canadian Temporary Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Committee and the United States St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, meeting at Ottawa, January 2 and 3, 1941, respectfully submit the following joint report on the preliminary engineering and other investigations for that part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin project located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River.

The two Committees held their first joint meeting at Massena, N.Y., on October 31, 1940, to determine upon the project plan best designed to serve the interests of both countries and to agree upon the general lines which the engineering investigation should follow. The Committees met again at Massena on November 15, 1940, to consult with a group of outstanding hydraulic and electric experts on technical aspects of the proposed undertaking.

Special consideration has been given to the joint report prepared in January, 1940, by a board of engineers representing Canada and the United States, including for Canada: Guy A. Lindsay, Engineer in Charge, General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport; Olivier O. Lefebvre, Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Streams Commission; T. H. Hogg, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and M. C. Hendry, Assistant Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; for the United States: Brigadier General Thomas M. Robins, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; Roger B. McWhorter, Chief Engineer, Federal Power Commission; and Gerald V. Cruise, Executive Secretary and Acting Chief Engineer of the Power Authority of the State of New York.

These engineers were requested by the two Governments to examine the various plans proposed for the development of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, together with their estimates of cost, and to recommend the plan best adapted to the needs of both countries. They agreed unanimously that the "238 - 242" Controlled Single Stage Project was the best from an engineering and economic point of view, bearing in mind the requirements of navigation and power and the protection of down-river interests.

The two Committees, at the meeting of October 31, 1940, agreed that the engineering investigations should be undertaken in accord with the project as described in the engineering report above referred to. Subsequent investigations, including the testing of foundation conditions, etc., which have been proceeding rapidly, have sustained the conclusion that the "238 - 242" Controlled Single

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Stage Project is the plan best adapted for the development of that part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin project located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River for the following reasons:—

- (1) The plan combines the essential features which have been continuously advocated by the representatives of both countries throughout the long period of study and negotiation devoted to the undertaking. Specifically, it provides for the development of all the power in one stage at power houses located at the foot of Barnhart Island, while at the same time providing for complete control of the River at a control dam located near the head of the present rapids.
- (2) The plan is especially designed to assure full protection to the downstream power and navigation interests in the Province of Quebec, including the harbour of Montreal, while at the same time providing for the economical development of the International Rapids Section for navigation and power as a part of the general Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin project.
- (3) The recent investigations, including the checking of previous explorations, new core borings, etc., indicate that the foundation conditions for the proposed dams, navigation locks and power houses are satisfactory, while consultations with outstanding hydro-electric engineers assure that the project works will be sound and the construction and equipment of the power houses in accord with the best modern practice.
- (4) The construction program can be arranged so that delivery of power can be begun and navigation provided within four years of the time when active work is initiated, time being an essential factor in the emergency.

Throughout their investigations, the two Committees have been constantly impressed with the defense aspects of the project as a part of a long range program for use of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin by both peoples to strengthen the defenses of the North American Continent. The power which the project will provide is urgently needed for expansion of essential defense production on both sides of the border. A deep waterway will afford an unexampled opportunity for the expansion of shipbuilding, both cargo vessels and naval vessels, in naturally protected waters.

At the request of the two Committees, the engineers who prepared the report of January, 1940, have carefully reconsidered that report in the light of the engineering investigations and have revised the cost estimates to take account of the effect of recent increases in construction costs and the acceleration of the construction program in the interest of defense. Their final conclusions, embodied in a report dated January 3, 1941, confirm the conclusions of the previous report.

The two Committees submit herewith the report of the board of engineers as embodying their own conclusions and recommend that, in the event that the Governments decide to proceed with the development of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, the work be undertaken in general accordance with the plan of the "238-242" Controlled Single Stage Project described therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Canadian 'Committee

United States Committee

GUY A. LINDSAY

LELAND OLDS

T. H. HOGG

A. A. BERLE, Jr.

OLIVIER O. LEFEBVRE

THOMAS M. ROBINS

J. E. READ

GERALD V. CRUISE

OTTAWA, CANADA, January 3, 1941.

2. ENGINEERING REPORT

ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION

OTTAWA, CANADA,

January 3, 1941.

In view of the re-opening of negotiations between representatives of the United States and Canada in respect of the improvement both for navigation and power of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, engineers representing both countries were asked to examine the various plans proposed with their estimates of cost.

The engineers representing the United States were:-

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.

Mr. Roger B. McWhorter, Chief Engineer, Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Gerald V. Cruise, Executive Secretary and Acting Chief Engineer, New York State Power Authority.

The engineers representing Canada were:

Mr. Guy A. Lindsay, Engineer-in-Charge, General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport.

Dr. Olivier O. Lefebvre, Vice-Chairman, Quebec Streams Commission.

Dr. T. H. Hogg, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Mr. M. C. Hendry, Assistant Engineer, Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

After careful consideration of the projects proposed and the estimates of cost thereof, the engineers agreed that the "238-242" Controlled Single Stage Project is, in their opinion, the best from an engineering and economic point of view, bearing in mind the requirements of navigation and power and the protection of down river interests.

The main features of the "238 - 242" Controlled Single Stage Project are as follows:—

- (1) A control dam in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.
- (2) A dam in the Long Sault Rapids at the head of Barnhart Island and two power houses, one on either side of the International Boundary, at the foot of Barnhart Island.
- (3) A side canal, with one lock on the United States mainland to carry navigation around the control dam and a side canal, with one guard gate and two locks, on the United States mainland south of Barnhart Island to carry navigation from above the main Long Sault Dam to

the river south of Cornwall Island. All locks to provide 30-foot depth of water on the mitre sills and to be of the general dimensions of those on the Welland Ship Canal. All navigation channels to be excavated to 27-ft. depth.

- (4) Dykes, where necessary, on the United States and Canadian sides of the International Boundary, to retain the pool level above the Long Sault Dam.
- (5) Channel enlargement from the head of Galop Island to below Lotus Island designed to give a maximum velocity in the navigation channel south of Galop Island not exceeding four feet per second at any time.
- (6) Channel enlargement between Lotus Island and the control dam and from above Point Three Points to below Ogden Island designed to give a maximum mean velocity in any cross-section not exceeding two and one-quarter feet per second with the flow, and at the stage, to be permitted on the 1st of January of any year, under regulation of outflow and levels of Lake Ontario.
- (7) The necessary railroad and highway modifications on either side of the International Boundary.
- (8) The necessary works to permit the continuance of 14-ft. navigation on the Canadian Side around the control dam and from the pool above the Long Sault Dam to connect with the existing Cornwall Canal.
- (9) The rehabilitation of the towns of Iroquois and Morrisburg, Ontario.

All the works in the pool below the control dam shall be designed to provide for full Lake Ontario level but initially the pool shall be operated at maximum elevation 238.0.

Attached hereto is the detailed estimate of cost of this project revised to take into account rising construction costs and additional expense likely to be incurred in expediting the work in the interest of National Defence. The total estimated cost is believed to be sufficient to complete the work.

THOMAS M. ROBINS,

Brigadier General, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. GUY A. LINDSAY,

Engineer-in-Charge, General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport, Ottawa, Ont.







3. DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST

ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY
INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION
DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST

OF

CONTROLLED SINGLE STAGE PROJECT "238 · 242"

To Accompany the Report of the Canadian and United States Engineers, dated Ottawa, Canada, January 3, 1941

DETAILED ESTIMATES OF CONTROLLED SINGLE STAGE PROJECT "238 - 242"

The detailed estimates are set up under three main divisions:—

- (A) Works Solely for Navigation.
- (B) Works Primarily for Power.
- (C) Works Common to Navigation and Power.
- (A) Works Solely for Navigation—Under this heading are included the locks, entrance piers, channel or canal excavation and all other works required solely for the purposes of navigation.
- (B) Works Primarily for Power—The items included under this heading are subdivided into:
 - (i) Structures, Head and Tailrace Excavation—Under this heading are included all earth and rock excavation, ice sluices, railway connections, etc., required primarily for power, as well as the substructures and superstructures of the power houses. The substructures include headworks, gates, racks, unwatering gates, gate checks, all gate-operating equipment, intakes, water passages, draft tubes, tailrace piers and deck, all covers for openings, railings, gratings, ladders, drains, piping, conduit, pit liners, speed rings, throat rings, draft-tube liners, scroll cases (whether moulded in concrete or of cast or plate steel), and all parts embedded in the substructures incidental thereto or connected therewith. The substructures, as estimated, are of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all equipment and apparatus including transformers and provide the necessary space for assembly, operation and maintenance.
 - (ii) Machinery and Equipment—Under this heading are included turbines, governors, generators, and all other auxiliary machinery required above the generator floor, as well as the low voltage switching, control and operating apparatus.
- (C) Works Common to Navigation and Power—Under this heading are included all channel excavation required for river enlargement, all dams, and dykes required to retain the levels in the pools created for navigation and power purposes, all land and property damages resulting from the raised water levels, all works in connection with the rehabilitation of Morrisburg and Iroquois, the preservation of 14-ft. navigation on the Canadian side, railway and highway modifications and all other works not included under "A" and "B".

ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION

CONTROLLED SINGLE STAGE PROJECT "238 - 242"

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATE

(A) Works solely for Navigation.		
(i) Upper Pool—at Point Rockway	\$ 7.497.000	
(ii) Lower Pool—Opposite Barnhart Isd		
		\$ 38,578,000
(B) Works primarily for Power.		
(i) Structures, Head and Tailrace Exc'n	46,476,000	
(ii) Machinery and Equipment	, ,	
A A A MARKET CONTRACTOR OF THE		96,804,000
(C) Works common to Navigation and Power.		
1. Channel excavation	48,136,000	
2. Ice cribs above Prescott and above Galop Isd	656,000	
3. Iroquois Point Dam	7,310,000	
4. Dykes	12,374,000	
5. Supply channel and weir at Massena	2,363,000	
6. Diversion cut through Long Sault Isd		
7. Main Long Sault Dam	20,055,000	
8. Guard Gate, 14-ft. Lock and Weir at Maple Grove	2,624,000	
9. 14-ft. Lock and Dykes at Iroquois	604,000	
10. Railroad relocation	3,696,000	
11. Clearing pool	518,000	
12. Rehabilitation of Morrisburg	5,024,000	
13. Rehabilitation of Iroquois	3,379,000	
14. Acquisition of lands, etc., U.S. side	4.657,000	
15. Acquisition of lands, etc., Can. side	14,011,000	
16. Highway relocation	2,812,000	
		130,788,000
Grand total		.\$266,170,000

ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION

CONTROLLED SINGLE STAGE PROJECT " 238 — 242 "

(A) WORKS SOLELY FOR NAVIGATION—(27 FT. DEPTH)

(i) Upper Pool at Point Rockway

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
1 2	Guide Pier in South Galop— Cribwork. Point Three Points Lock and Entrance Piers— Concrete.	c.y.	6,000	5.00	30,000	\$30,000
3	Cribwork. Excavation—earth. earth. Lock gates, valves, operating machinery, etc. Emergency gate. Approach channels to Point Three Points	с.у.			473,650 88,000 26,000 947,700 175,000	3, 129, 950
	Lock— Excavation—earth earth dredging.	c.y. c.y.	3,030,000 106,000 320,500	0·40 0·65 0·90	1,212,000 68,900 288,450	1,569,350
4	Dykes— Earth fill Rock fill Stripping	c.y. c.y.	$1,002,770 \\ 63,740 \\ 156,560$	0.90 1.00 0.65	902,490 63,740 101,760	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
5	Land Damage				200,000	1,067,990
6	Engineering and Contingencies			25%		200,000 $1,499,710$
7	Total					7,497,000

(ii) Lower Pool—Opposite Barnhart Island

1	Channel Excavation— (a) Above Long Sault Isd. to Robinson Bay Lock—					
	Excavation—dry earth	c.y.	2,513,880 10,020	$\begin{array}{c} 0.65 \\ 11.00 \end{array}$	1,634,020 110,220	1 711 010
	(b) Robinson Bay Lock to Grass River					1,744,240
	Excavation—dry earth	c.y.	2,942,200	0.65	1,912,430	1,912,430
	(c) Grass River Lock to Shore Line— Excavation—dredging	c.y.	374,000	0.80	299, 200	299,200
	(d) At lower end of Cornwall Isd.— Excavation—dredgingoverdepth	c.y.	522,000 100,000	0·80 0·80	417,600 80,000	
	(e) At mouth of Grass River— Excavation—dredging	c.y.	227,000	0.80	181,600	497,600
2	Drainage ditch Excavation-earth	c.y.	10,200	0.65	6,630	181,600
	Carried forward					4,641,700
	Carried for ward					1,011,100

(ii) Lower Pool—Opposite Barnhart Island—Continued

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
	Brought forward.					\$4,641,700
3	Dykes— (a) Above Robinson Bay Lock— Earth fill. Rock fill. Stripping. Trimming. Sodding.		807,860 2,262,560 49,500 312,110 191,370 17,000	0·42 0·90 1·00 0·65 0·25 0·45	339,300 2,036,310 49,500 202,880 47,840 7,650	2 202 400
	(b) Robinson Bay Lock to Grass River—Earth fill. Farth fill. Stripping. Trimming. Sodding. Paving—concrete.	c.y. c.y. c.y. s.y.	669,270 357,250 146,510 167,010 22,000 13,880	0·42 0·60 0·65 0·25 0·45 11·00	281,090 214,350 95,230 41,750 9,900 152,680	2,683,480 795,000
4	(c) Rock fill guide dyke below Grass River Lock— Rock fill		63,000	2.00	126,000	126,000
4	Guard Gate and Supply Weir above Robinson Bay Lock— Concrete. Foundation contingency. Cribwork Excavation—earth. trench. Sheeting and bracing. Lock gates, operating machinery, etc. Sluice gates, hoists, etc.	c.y. c.y. c.y. c.y. M.F.B.M.	4,520 38,080 41,720 39,240 3,310 59	12·00 10·00 5·00 0·65 3·10 110·00	54,240 380,800 5,400 208,600 25,510 10,260 6,490 149,000 33,800	
5	Robinson Bay Lock—Entrance piers and weir— Concrete. Concrete. Cribwork Excavation—earth. Lock gates and operating machinery. Lock valves and operating machinery. Emergency gate. Fenders, capstans, lighting equipment,				3,059,200 1,719,000 421,950 571,040 801,000 100,000 175,000	874,120
6	etc. Sluice gates, hoists, etc. Regulating weir at Robinson Bay— Concrete. Concrete. Foundation contingency. Excavation—Rock footings. Rock trench. Earth. Unwatering		13,200 22,190 2,970 450 348,360	12·00 10·00 2·40 4·10 0·65	206,700 52,690 158,400 221,900 15,840 7,130 1,850 226,430 35,650	7,106,580
7	Sluice gates, hoists, etc Grass River Lock and Entrance Piers— Concrete Excavation—earth ('ribwork Lock gates and operating machinery Lock valves and operating machinery	c.y.	351,060 1,296,950 76,050	10·00 0·65 5·00	3,510,600 843,020 380,250 845,600 100,000	698,000
8	Fenders, capstans, lighting equipment, etc. N.Y.C. Rly. Diversion and bridges Canal lighting and office				206,700 1,308,000 16,000	5,886,170 1,308,000 16,000
10	Clearing pool— Clearing Carried forward	acre	150	100.00	15,000	15,000

(ii) Lower Pool-Opposite Barnhart Island-Concluded

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
	Brought forward					\$24,150,050
11	Roads— Diversion Improvements New	Mile Mile Mile	$1 \cdot 25$ $2 \cdot 75$ $2 \cdot 40$	30,000 3,000 30,000	37,500 8,250 72,000	117,750
12	Property damages—Lower Pool— Flowage				330,330 266,600	596,930
13	Engineering and Contingencies			25%		6,216,270
14	Total (27 ft. depth)					31,081,000

(B) WORKS PRIMARILY FOR POWER

(i) Structures, Head and Tailrace Excavation

1	Tailrace Excavation— (a) Tailrace—			1		
	Excavation—dry earth	c.y. c.y.	3,868,300 327,320 844,560	0.65 1.60 0.90	2,514,400 523,710 760,100	
	Credit for rock excavation				3,798,210 327,320	3,470,890
	(b) Crab Island Shoal— Excavation—dredgingoverdepth	c.y.	1,284,930 178,000	0.90	1,156,440 160,200	
2	Ice Sluices and Walls at Powerhouse— Concrete	с.у. с.у.	169,130 115,050	12·00 10·00	2,029,560 1,150,500	1,316,640
	Foundation contingency Excavation—earth rock footing.	с.у. с.у.	214,020 23,920	0.65 2.40	202,960 139,110 57,410	
3	Sluice gates, hoists, etc Powerhouse Structures—				133,600	3,713,140
	Concrete in substructures. Superstructures. Gates and racks.				18,140,400 3,880,010 3,584,090	
	Unwatering Excavation—earth. dry rock.	c.y.			1,943,500 738,300 376,820	
	Credit for rock excavation				28,663,120 235,510	00 497 610
4 5	Railway Connection to Powerhouse Engineering and Contingencies			25%		28,427,610 250,000 9,297,720
6	Total					46,476,000

(ii) Machinery and Equipment

1	Machinery and Equipment— Generators and turbines. Switching. Cranes and service units.	 		8,695,780	
2	Engineering and contingencies	 	25%		40,263,520 10,064,480
3	Total	 			50,328,000

(C) WORKS COMMON TO NAVIGATION AND POWER

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
1	Channel excavation—					
	(a) Chimney Point— Excavation—wet rock dredging	c.y.	180,500 255,190	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 25 \\ 0 \cdot 90 \end{array}$	767, 130 229, 670	@00@ 000
	(b) Removal of Spencer Isd. pier— Excavation.	c.y.	123,950	1.50	185,930	\$996,800
	(c) Removal of Gut Dam— Excavation	c.y.	44,640	1.50	66,960	66,960
	25 and Canal Bank— Excavation—Masonry and cribwork. Dredging	c.y. c.y.	14,630 181,000	1·60 0·90	23,410 162,900	
	(e) North Galop Channel to below Bay- craft Island—					186,310
	Excavation—dry earthdry rockdredgingwet rock	c.y. c.y. c.y.	2,839,980 224,540 2,197,000 232,690	0.65 1.60 0.90 4.25	1,845,980 359,260 1,977,300 988,930	F 151 470
	(f) South Galop Channel—from Butter- nut Isd. to south of Baycraft Isd.— Excavation—dry earth	c.y. c.y.	464,610 2,620,530 362,520	0.65 1.60 0.90	302,000 4,192,850 326,270	5, 171, 470
	Unwatering—incl. banks				1,422,960	6,244,080
	Lotus Isd.— Excavation—dry earth	c.y. c.y.	416,030 289,670 2,648,780	0·65 1·60 0·90	270,420 463,470 2,383,910	9 117 000
	(h) South of Lalone Isd.— Excavation—dry earthdry rock	c.y.	289,200 263,200	0·65 1·60	187,980 421,120	3,117,800
	(i) Sparrowhawk Point— Excavation—dredgingdry earth	c.y.	3,004,090 1,490,790	0·90 0·65	2,704,040 969,010	609,100
	(1) Galop Canal Bank, Presqu'isle and Toussaints Isd.— Excavation—dredging dry earth	c.y.	2,557,600 324,770	0·90 0·65	2,301,840 211,100	3,673,050
	(k) Point Three Points— Excavation—dredgingdry earth.	c.y.	3,442,590 1,052,130	0·90 0·65	3,098,330 683,880	2,512,940
	(1) Leishman's Point and Opposite Leishman's Point— Excavation—dredging	c.y.	1,719,620	0.90	1,547,660	3,782,210
	dry earth	c.y.	1,582,580	0.65	1,028,680	2,576,340
	Island— Excavation—dredging. dry earth. dry rock.	c.y. c.y.	1,400,780 3,814,700 65,490	0.90 0.65 1.60	1,260,700 2,479,560 104,780	
	Unwatering				194, 930	4,039,970
	Island— Excavation—dredging. dry earth masonry.	c.y. c.y.	1,364,930 201,300 13,770	0.90 0.65 1.60	1,228,440 130,850 22,030	
	Rip-rap.	с.у.	5,180	2.70	13,990	1,395,310

(C) Works Common to Navigation and Power—Continued

No.	. Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
-	Brought forward					\$34,558,270
1	Channel excavation—Concluded (o) North side of Cornwall Island— Excavation—dry earth		800,000	0.65	520,000	
	(p) South side of Cornwall Island—		634, 560	0.80	507,650	1,027,650
	Excavation—dry earth		3, 150, 370	0.80	2,520,300	2,922,180
	(q) Engineering and Contingencies			25%		9,627,900 \$48,136,000
2	Ice Cribs above Prescott and above Galor Isd.—					
	(a) Cribs, booms and rockfill— Cribwork. Booms. Rock fill.				200,000 45,000 281,000	
	(b) Engineering and Contingencies			25%		526,000 130,000
	(c) Total					656,000
3	Iroquois Point Dam— (a) Dam— Concrete. Concrete. Concrete. Foundation contingency. Excavation—Earth. Rock. Earth Rock fill. Gates, bridges, etc.	c.y. c.y. c.y. c.y. c.y.		16·00 12·00 10·00 19·00 27·00 0·90 2·00	1,461,440 269,400 64,700 173,080 719,910 190,620 62,930 469,100 682,200	
	Placing caissons				780,000	4,873,380 2,436,620
4	(c) Total					7,310,000
4	Dykes— (a) North and South end of Iroquois Pt. Dam— Earth fill. Rock fill. Stripping. (b) U.S. Shore-Wilson Hill to Louis-	c.y. c.y. c.y.	83,720 6,790 16,500	0.90 1.00 0.65	75,350 6,790 10,730	92,870
	ville Landing— Earth fill Rock fill Stripping.	c.y. c.y. c.y.	556,640 50,120 106,400	0.90 1.00 0.65	500,980 50,120 69,160	620, 260
	(c) West and East of Massena Canal— Earth fill Rock fill Stripping.	c.y. c.y. c.y.	1,843,600 185,990 231,920	$0.90 \\ 1.00 \\ 0.65$	1,659,240 185,990 150,750	1,995,980
	(d) Between Massena Canal and Navigation Canal— Earth fill Rock fill Stripping.	с.у. с.у. с.у.	478,660 29,510 72,170	0·90 1·00 0·65	430,800 29,510 46,910	
	(e) East and West of Long Sault Dam— Earth fill Rock fill Stripping.	c.y. c.y.	339,530 48,840 32,360	0.90 1.00 0.65	305,580 48,840 21,030	507, 220
	Carried forward					375,450

(C) Works Common to Navigation and Power-Continued

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
	Brought forward					\$3,591,780
4	Dykes—Concluded					
	(f) Canadian side— Earth fill.	c.y.	4,212,180	0.90	3,790,960	
	Rock fill	c.y.	583,550	1.00	583,550	
	Stripping	c.y.	392,820	0.65	255,330	4,629,84
	(g) On Barnhart Island— Earth fill	c.y.	1,578,480	0.90	1,420,630	
	Rock fill	c.y.	126,600	1.00	126,600	
	Stripping		201,590	0.65	131,030	1,678,26
	(h) Engineering and contingencies			25%		2,474,12
	(i) Total					12,374,00
p.	Surely should and make at Massaca					
5	Supply channel and weir at Massena— (a) Supply channel and weir—					
	Concrete	c.y.	28,260 66,410	$12.00 \\ 10.00$	339,120 664,100	
	Foundation contingency				33,910	
	Excavation—rock footingrock trench	c.y.	5,400	$2.40 \\ 4.10$	12,960 2,660	
	earthdredging	c.y.	988,540 46,000	$0.65 \\ 0.90$	642,550 41,400	
	Concrete paving	c.y.	6,550	11.00	72,050	
	Gates, bridges, hoists, etc				82,100	1,890,85
	(b) Engineering and contingencies			25%		472, 15
	(c) Total					2,363,00
6	Diversion cut through Long Sault Island— (a) Diversion cut—			0.05	4 440 050	
	Excavation—dry earthdry rock	c.y.	2,172,420 29,110	0.65 1.60	1,412,070 46,580	
	dredging	c.y.	317,500 28,270	$0.90 \\ 11.00$	285,750 310,970	
	Concrete paving	c.y.				2,055,370
	(b) Engineering and Contingencies			25%		513,63
	(c) Total					2,569,00
7	Main Long Sault Dam— (a) Dam—					
	Concrete	c.y.	709,070	12.00	8,508,840	
	Concrete		81,290	10.00	812,900 850,880	
	Excavation—earthrock footings	c.y.	1,402,490 116,260	$0.65 \\ 2.40$	911,620 279,020	
	rock trench	c.y.	530	4.10	1,640	
	Gates, towers, hoists, etc				978,300 3,700,000	
	(b) Engineering and Contingencies			25%		16,043,20 4,011,80
	(c) Total			20 /0		20,055,000
c						
8	Guard Gate, 14 ft. Lock and Weir at Maple Grove—					
	(a) Lock, entrance piers and weir— Concrete	c.y.	98,340	10.00	983,400	
	Cribwork	c.y.	40,870	5.00	204,350	
	Excavation—earth	c.y.	859,600 5,790	$0.65 \\ 4.00$	558,740 23,160	
	Sheeting and bracing				15, 950	
	Lock gates, sluice gates, hoists, etc				314,000	0 000 000
	(b) Engineering and Contingencies			25%		2,099,600 524,400
	(c) Total					2,624,000

(C) Works Common to Navigation and Power—Concluded

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Total
9	14 ft. Lock and Dykes at Iroquois— (a) Lock— Concrete. Excavation—earth Earth fill. Rock fill. Stripping. Lock gates, etc. (b) Engineering and contingencies. (c) Total.	cu. yd.		25%		\$482,220 121,780
10	Railroad relocation— (a) Norwood and St. Lawrence Rly (b) Canadian National Rly (c) Engineering and contingencies (d) Total			25%	2,750,000	2,957,500 738,500 3,696,000
11	Clearing Pool— (a) U.S. side (b) Can. side (c) Engineering and contingencies (d) Total			25%		414,000 104,000 518,000
12	Rehabilitation of Morrisburg					5,024,000
13	Rehabilitation of Iroquois					3,379,000
14	Acquisition of land, etc., U.S. side					4,657,000
15	Acquisition of lands, etc., Can. side					14,011,000
16	Highway relocation— (a) U.S. shore. (b) Can. shore. (c) Engineering and contingencies. (d) Total.			25%	1,700,000	2,249,500 562,500 2,812,000









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